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The following article was presented to the *Merrimac Agricultural Society*, at their late meeting in Warner, by Mr. JAMES HALE, of Alstead, and received the Society's premium.—*N. H. Statesman.*

A DISSERTATION ON MAKING AND APPLYING MANURE.

It has been observed by a writer on agriculture, that manure stands in the same relation to the farmer that a stock of goods, calculated to meet the market, does to a merchant. Whether the comparison is correct or not in every point of view, it cannot be denied that manure is an article of the greatest importance to the farmer. It is the intention of the writer to present to the public, in a plain and concise manner, for the aid of the practical farmer, as well as to excite an investigation, a few ideas on the subject of making and applying manure.

MAKING MANURE.

This subject comprehends not only the best manner of saving and preserving the manure, which is naturally made by a stock of cattle on a farm, but likewise the best method of increasing that quantity by the aid of other materials. The manure made in stables during the winter season should be cleanly thrown from the same every day, and the stable floor well littered with straw or refuse hay. The litter, besides increasing the quantity of manure, conduces to the ease and health of the cattle, and increases both the quantity and quality of the milk of cows. The cattle in the winter should usually be confined in the farm-yard, and the cows at least should be yarded during the night in the summer season. It is said by practical farmers that three loads of manure, kept under a cover through the spring and summer, are worth four exposed to the air during that time.

The manure made by fatting hogs should be frequently cleaned from the hog-house and placed in the yard adjoining (no farmer should be without a hog-yard) and the sty should be frequently replenished with plenty of straw or other litter.

But the thriving, economical and scientific farmer will not depend solely on the preceding methods for his stock of manure; but, for the purpose of increasing the quantity of the same, will frequently make calculations resembling some or all of those which follow; and not only make, but actually put them in practice; for, give me leave to observe, that calculations alone will make very little manure.

*The Farm Yard.** As soon as the haying and harvesting season is over, the farmer should commence collecting a large quantity of brakes, swamp grass, or coarse refuse grass of any description, and, after having removed the manure from his barn-yard, spread the brakes, grass, &c. over the whole surface of the yard. There is no danger of getting this covering of too great a depth. It should be suffered to remain in this situation till the next fall, when, together with the dung and urine of cattle with which it is mixed, it makes an excellent manure, and should be carted out and laid in large heaps, for the purpose of being placed in the hills of Indian corn or potatoes the ensuing spring. It is believed that this is the most profitable method of making and applying such manure. If used the spring after it is made it is not sufficiently rotten or decomposed to become the proper food of plants. It may be worth observing that the practice of covering the barn-yard with brakes is very beneficial to the cows kept in the yard during the fall season, and is equally as necessary as the stable-litter in the winter. These weeds are very injurious to our pastures, and every cutting tends to destroy them.

The Hog Yard. With a little labor much valuable manure may be made in this enclosure. It is strong, rich and oily, and the fermentation of it proceeds slowly, consequently it affords more steady and durable nourishment to the plants to which it is applied than most other manures, and answers a good purpose when mixed with a large quantity of earthy or vegetable substances.

For the purpose of increasing the quantity of this manure, the farmer should deposit in his hog-yard at every convenient opportunity, chip-dung, rich earth, weeds, leached ashes, leaves, moss, turf, and such other substances as his ingenuity may suggest; for no person should allow himself to be an entire book farmer, or servile imitator. That the mixture of the several ingredients may the more readily and efficiently be performed by the swine, a little corn or other grain should be sprinkled over the yard.

This is a good manure to enrich the exhausted soil of a garden, or to spread on land to be planted with Indian corn; but perhaps the best manner of applying it is to cart it out every spring, and place it in the hills of Indian corn or potatoes. If the crop be not a good one where this manure is used, we must look for the failure from some other cause than the want of an excellent manure.

The Compost Heap. Manures combined of different materials, and of such substances as are calculated to act upon each other by fermentation or otherwise, are eminently useful in increasing the fertility of soils, and promoting the growth of vegetables.

Select some convenient spot not far distant from the back part of your house, or near the barn-yard, and cart or place thereon, not in layers, but judiciously mixed or shovelled together, such substances as the following, viz. rich earth, such as may be obtained from ditches or the sides of the road; mud or the dirt from hollows, which has received the wash from rich lands; marle, ashes, oily substances, soot, putrified flesh, dead animals may be buried in the compost heap, if placed at such a depth as to prevent any noxious effluvia; woollen rags cut in small pieces, scrapings of the cellar and kitchen yard, of lanes and back yards after rains, rubbish of old chimneys, earth that has been long under cover, salt, old brine, blood and soap suds. These should be frequently mixed together, and at each stirring much common earth, or that which lies adjoining the heap, may be added. If this manure be designed for a cold, stiff, clayey soil, sand or dry sandy loam should be a principal ingredient; but if for open, light, sandy ground, clay should be added. It would be well to add to the heap some warm manure to promote its fermentation; sheep dung would be the best. Straw, refuse fodder, brakes, or any such vegetables, would be better disposed of in the barn-yard than in this heap. The making of such a heap causes an appearance of neatness to exist about the house and other buildings; and besides being a rich manure, the removing of so much rubbish to its proper place is conducive to the health of the occupants or inmates of the house.

This is a good manure to spread on tillage land, just before sowing it with wheat or any kind of grain and hay seed. It should be covered in the soil with the harrow. It will cause the grain to grow luxuriantly, and the land seldom fails of being well stocked with grass. It may be profitably applied to gardens, and as a top dressing to wet, cold mowing lands.

Peat Moss, or Swamp Mud. This is a substance which yields little or no nourishment to plants unless it be mixed with barn yard or stable dung, or some kind of hot manure to bring it into a state of fermentation; in this case the mixture may be used in the same manner and nearly to the same effect "weight for weight as barn-yard dung."

The cheapest and best manner of making this kind of compost manure is, when the barn-yard dung is carried into the field, early in the fall, a certain quantity, say one-half, or even two-thirds of the heap may be composed of swamp mud, which should be well mixed with the other manure. The whole mass at this time will undergo a strong fermentation, and become a good manure.—Some practise carting swamp mud into the barn-yard; but in this case the two kinds of manure will not so well assimilate by fermentation, as when they are both moved at the same time and mixed together. The mud should be removed from the swamp, and left to dry some weeks before it is carried to the compost heap. I tried some of this compost in the hill for corn and potatoes, on a dry warm soil; it consisted of nearly two-thirds mud; it did well with the potatoes, but with the corn barn-yard dung had the advantage, though in this case the mixture was probably beneficial.

APPLICATION OF MANURE.

In addition to what has been before remarked on this subject, some further observations will be made, founded on information derived from my own experience, the best authors, and the most intelligent agriculturists.

Stable dung or animal manure ought to be spread on tillage land designed for corn or potatoes the spring after it is made, and well mixed with the soil, by the harrow first and then the plough. This mixing of the dung and soil should be performed immediately after the manure is carried from the heap to the field. If the small heaps are suffered to remain in the field during fermentation, there is great loss of heat, of volatile fluid, oily, and gaseous matter, by their dissipation in the atmosphere, which would, if the dung be speedily and properly buried in the ground, be communicated to the soil, thus securing to the plants the most nourishing properties, and the whole strength of the manure.

As it respects their speedy application, the same

* This enclosure is usually denominated by the farmers a barn-yard, and this appears to be the most proper designation; but most writers on agriculture call it a farm-yard.

remarks apply to all kinds of manure, as well as to that of stable dung.

Some are of the opinion that stable and farm-yard manure ought always to be applied in a recent state, that is, previous to their rotting or decomposition. In this case the manure must be spread on the land as above directed, as new dung will not answer a good purpose to place in the hill for Indian corn; and it is not so good on most soils for potato hills, as that which is somewhat decomposed and rotten. Barn-yard dung may profitably be applied, as before observed, in the hill of corn and potatoes; and if so applied it should not be applied in a recent state.

With regard to the quantity of manure to be applied to an acre of tillage, many circumstances must be taken into consideration, such as the strength of the soil, the kind of grain or produce to be raised, (Indian corn requiring the largest quantity) and the kind or quality of the manure to be applied. The farmer, in making his calculations on this point, should not apportion his manure to the quantity of ground he may wish to place under tillage; but should apportion his ground to the quantity of manure he can command. "Scanty dressings," as the term is, should ever be rejected. "We till too much land," is an expression in very common use; but instead of being a vague speculation of the brain, it should be reduced to the actual practice of the hand.

In the speculation of manure, the quality of the soil and of the manure should be considered. A cold, stiff, clayey, or wet soil requires a hot fermenting manure, and one not much decomposed, and that too in considerable quantity; that the cold nature of the soil may be corrected by the warmth of the dung; on the contrary a dry, warm, sandy soil requires dung more decomposed and putrified, and a less quantity answers a good purpose. On such soils a compost of dung and peat moss, as before described, is a very suitable manure.

On the use and application of Fossil Manures, gypsum, lime, marle, clay, &c. much has been said by many writers on agriculture; but it is believed but little use has been made of their speculations, in this part of the country, except as it relates to the use of gypsum. Gypsum does not operate as an excessive stimulus to the soil, but as a direct food for the plants. It should be ground fine before application, "the finer the better;" it is then called plaster of Paris. It is most beneficial to clover, and for this crop should be sowed in April, broad cast, after the rate of four bushels to the acre. When applied to corn and potatoes, it should be put into the hill at the time of planting. Warm, dry, sandy soils, receive the most benefit by the use of plaster. Should the farmer wish to try an experiment with this manure, a little of it sown on such land newly stocked with clover, will test its usefulness. If sowed in a wet time, or just before a rain, the result is more perceptible, as it requires 500 times its weight of cold water to dissolve or decompose it.

Lime, as Sir H. Davy remarks, when slacked and exposed for some time to the air, becomes combined with carbonic acid, and is then a useful ingredient in soil. Lime should never be mixed with stable or barn-yard dung, as it destroys much of their nutritive qualities. Rich loams abounding with vegetable matter, cold, boggy, swampy soils are greatly improved by lime, as it accelerates putrefaction, and removes every thing noxious or hurtful to vegetation. A strong, clear, stony soil receives but little benefit by the application of lime. When applied it should be spread and ploughed into the soil. Its greatest effect is on wheat. But the large quantity of this article necessary to make a perceptible improvement in the texture or fruitfulness of the soil, renders it too expensive a manure for the greatest number of our farmers. On this subject the author of the Complete Grazier observes: "The general allowance, in the estimation of experienced farmers, should be at least three or four hundred bushels an acre."

Burnt Clay is used as a manure by some farmers with great success. The nature of clay is entirely changed by the process of burning; its tenacity and cohesiveness is destroyed, and is rendered dry, warm and friable, and its cohesive property cannot be restored by the application of water; hence it makes a good manure for all cold, wet, compact, and particularly clayey soils, to which in its natural state its application would have been detrimental. Ten or fifteen cart loads is sufficient for an acre. It should be spread, and mixed with the soil by the plough or harrow. It makes a good top dressing for such cold, wet grass lands as cannot be profitably brought into tillage by the plough.

Should the farmer, like the professional man, the merchant and the ingenious mechanic, bring the reflecting powers of his mind to bear on his business and calling in life, and reduce to practice the theoretic investigation, which would be the necessary result—a general system of neatness and order would exist about our dwellings, and our fields wear the appearance of luxuriousness and plenty.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

ON LIVE MOSS.

In p. 134, are recorded some experiments on draining pots with coal cinders, accompanied by some pleasing and useful remarks. The most common method of draining pots is, it is well known, by using broken pieces of pot, or pot-sherds; which practice, there can be no doubt, became general, from the circumstance of such materials being always at hand. It is generally difficult to root out long-established practices, and substitute new ones: I, however, have been trying if "living matter" would not answer for draining pots; and the success which has attended my experiments, enables me to recommend the practice strongly. In the autumn of 1833, I received some carnation layers, which had been taken up the day before, and I potted them in the usual way. About a month after this, I received another set of layers, which had been brought nearly 200 miles across the country, and which, consequently, had been out of the ground some time. The pots in which these last were potted, were drained with live moss, (Sphagnum L.) On turning the plants out of the pots into the border, this spring, I found the latter much superior to the former, being more healthy and stronger plants; which I attribute entirely to moss being used as drainage, instead of pieces of broken pots. About the same time, I potted some fine suckers, using moss for drainage; and at their removal, in March, I found the pots full of fine fresh roots. These results have induced me to adopt the plan almost universally this spring; and all the plants so potted, present a most healthy and luxuriant appearance. Although moss may be considered powerfully absorbent of moisture, it will, nevertheless, permit a more easy percolation of fluid than any such compact material as a piece of broken pot. But this is not the only advantage gained by its use. For rapidly and luxuriantly growing plants, it is surely of some consequence to be able to transfer them from one pot to another without injuring the roots, as is unavoidably the case when pieces of broken pots are used. Moss, however, not only affords drainage, but by its slow decomposition, a lasting, and perhaps rich source of food to the plants growing in it; consequently, when the proper time arrives for the plants to be re-potted or transplanted to the flower-border, it will be unnecessary to remove the moss, which will not only save time, which is often wasted in picking out the broken pieces of pot, but will prevent any danger of injuring the roots.

Thomas Parkins.

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHSHARE;

—Richard B. Chenoweth, city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, March 17.—The improvement is said to consist in the form of the share, and the manner of fastening it to the mould-board; it is stated, that the same mode of fastening was claimed by the patentee in a former patent, but without a share which admitted of a reversed application; in the present instance, the share embraces both the share and point in one, and is so made, as to be capable of being reversed or turned over; when the wear produces the proper sharpening for reversing again. The share being properly fitted to the mould-board, one bolt in the middle secures it in its place. The patentee claims "the form of the share, as embracing both share and points, and susceptible of a reverse application, and self-sharpening by the reversion of such application; with the manner of fastening the share on the mould-board."

As this mode of fastening has been previously claimed, it is not a legal subject of claim in the present patent, and would certainly vitiate it. The self-sharpening by reversion has been claimed by more than one patentee, and cannot now be sustained abstractedly, although it might possibly stand as applied to a new and improved form of share.—*Jour. Franklin Inst.*

LOCUSTS.

A friend brought to us on Saturday, a branch from an apple tree, which he took from the orchard of Mr. W. Stokes, at Germantown, where the locusts, early last summer, swarmed in great abundance. The branch is completely perforated from one end to the other, on both sides, where the locusts deposited their eggs—and we learn that the young trees throughout the orchard were nearly all killed by the process. About six weeks since, the eggs hatched, and the young, in the form of a small worm, fell to the ground. We believe few persons are aware of the amount of injury which these locusts are capable of doing, and which they have done since last spring.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Cabbage Tree of Lapland. Can any of your readers inform me where I could procure seeds of this plant, which is said to be more hardy than the ruta baga, and to grow to the height of four or five feet? My intention is to use it as winter food for sheep, on land to which I cannot afford a sufficient quantity of manure to grow turnips. John Brown, Cotswold, Gloucestershire, Dec. 1833.—*Gard. Mag.*

LETTER FROM GEN. H. A. S. DEARBORN.

To Zebedee Cook, Jr. Esq.

My Dear Sir,—As I shall soon remove to the far West, it becomes necessary, that I should resign the office of President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which I now do, and will thank you to announce it, at the next meeting of the members, with assurances of my grateful sense of the obligations I am under, for the distinguished honor they have so repeatedly conferred upon me.

Wherever I may dwell, or whatever may be my condition in life, I shall cherish, as one of the dearest reminiscences, my very interesting, instructive, and happy connection with an institution, which is destined to become one of the most useful and important in our country. Already have many of the advantages which it was anticipated would be derived from it, been so far developed, as to leave no doubt of complete success. A foundation has been laid so broad, deep, and successfully, as to insure the realization of all our hopes, in every department of Horticulture.

As an Experimental Garden is of indispensable consequence to your prosperity, nothing should be neglected, which is calculated to render that of Mount Auburn equal to any on the Globe; and to make it speedily beneficial to the society and the country, and at the same time appropriately ornamental, as connected with the Cemetery Compartment of the establishment, allow me to recommend, as a primary measure, that Seminaries be formed this autumn and the next spring, of all the varieties of fruit, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, which will flourish in our climate. This being accomplished, Nurseries can be established, for propagating every kind of foreign and native fruits, with such care and sureness of identity, as to preclude the possibility of those vexatious errors, in *name* and *character*, to which we have hitherto been subjected, as to the several varieties of each species.

With my best wishes for the triumphant advancement of the Society, and the happiness of all its members, I offer, my dear sir, assurances of my sincere esteem and friendship.

H. A. S. Dearborn.

UNDISPUTED MAXIMS.

The power and well-being of a country (says the Edinburgh Review) are much more certainly promoted by the adopting of improved processes and methods of cultivating the soil, than they would be by making proportional additions to its extent; and though we do not go so far as to contend that *a single uncultivated acre is a real physical evil in any state*, yet there can be no question that the better a country is cultivated the greater its means of supporting a large amount of population; and the greater the excess of produce raised by the agriculturists above what is necessary for their own supply, the greater of course, are the means of purchasing the various articles of necessity, convenience, and enjoyment, furnished by others. Hence, also, it appears, that every improvement in agriculture, every means by which the earth may be made to furnish a larger quantity of produce for the same, or for a less proportional outlay, not only redounds to the advantage of its owners and occupiers, but to that of every other class. It reacts powerfully on all departments of industry, stimulating universally the inventive powers, and rewarding their successful application.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF NOV. 30,

—Took place agreeably to prediction. In this town (Salem), the precise instant of the contact of the limbs of the Sun and Moon was not noticed, as the heavens were obscured by a thick body of clouds. The first sight of the two bodies was obtained at 1h. 29m. 28 sec., being 6m. 59 sec. after the computed time of the commencement of the eclipse, when the dark body of the moon was distinctly seen through a thin spot of the clouds, in contact with the sun. During nearly the whole period of the obscuration the sky was cloudy, and occasional glimpses, only, of the phenomenon were obtained. The thermometer began to sink soon after the eclipse commenced. The subjoined table will exhibit the change of two thermometers; one being placed in the shade, and the other turned towards the sun. The latter received the full effect of the sun only for about 10m. toward the close of the eclipse, when it rose from 48 deg. to 56 deg.

At 1. 30	in shade	45°.	Towards the sun	49°
" 1. 45	"	44	"	48. 5
" 2. 15	"	43	"	47. 3
" 2. 30	"	42. 5	"	46. 2
" 2. 45	"	42. 5	"	45
" 3.	"	42	"	43
" 3. 15	"	44	"	56
" 3. 30	"	42. 3	"	49
" 3. 54	"	40	"	42

At the time of the greatest obscuration, there was not sufficient heat in the solar rays to produce combustion when directed by a lens of 6 inch focal distance upon the fur of a black hat, though a lucifer match ignited after a few minutes, when placed in the focus. At the same time, also, the mercury of the thermometer rose two degrees in sixty seconds, on placing its bulb in the same focus.

The sky was perfectly clear at the close of the eclipse, and there was nothing to interrupt a careful observation of the end. It took place at 3h. 54m. 19s. Salem mean time. It is a little remarkable that this is the precise time, as laid down in the American Almanac, by Mr. Paine, for the close of the eclipse at Boston. Salem, it will be recollected, is about 10m. 19s. further east than Boston.—*Salem Gazette.*

A GREAT YIELD.

Mr. Aaron Curtis, of Ithaca, raised the past season, on a quarter of an acre of land, in the village, the following articles:

100 bushels of Onions, worth 75 cents per bushel,	$75,00
50 bushels of Beets, worth 75 cents per bushel,	25,00
700 heads of fine Cabbages, worth $4 per hundred,	28,00
Lettuce, worth	10,00
Top Onion Seed, worth	5,00
	$143,00
Onions deficient by bad sowing, 20 bush.	15,00
Beets do. by bad seed, 10 bushels,	5,00
	$20,00
Nett proceeds,	$123,00

The whole time employed to raise the above crop was 24 days.—*Genesee Farmer.*

It is said that salt and water sprinkled over corn will prevent injury from the weevil.—*N. Y. Far.*

CONCH DIVERS OF THE BAHAMAS.

In December 1821, one of his Majesty's ships, in going into the harbor of New Providence, struck on a bank, and rubbed off a sheet or two of her copper. The following morning, one of the divers being sent for, and supplied with hammer, nails, and sheet of copper, sunk himself to the keel, and after two or three breathings at the surface of the water, made good the defects! He was afterward required by the commanding officer to bend a hawser into the chain cable near the anchor, as it lay at the bottom in nearly four fathoms water. This he accomplished with much ease, and a seaman-like bend it proved on the anchor being hove up. These divers, who are black men, and generally natives of the outer island, are nearly six feet in height, with broad shoulders, and so accustomed to diving for conchs from their infancy, in from two to ten fathoms water, that they have habituated themselves to continue under water for as long a time, perhaps, as the pearl divers of India. They often take with them a hammer, and on finding a conch will break its shell, take out the fish and prepare it for dressing before they rise; they will also take a bottle of any drinkable liquid, with the cork wired, and sink to the bottom in three or four fathoms, and, with the corkscrew, draw the cork, drink its contents, and rise with the empty bottle! Porter is always the beverage they solicit on these occasions.—*Nautical Mag.*

From the New York Farmer.

GRUB OR CUT WORM DESTROYED BY SALT.

These are very troublesome on Long Island, and destroy annually much of the corn planted on the Island, and also on old lands. I believe common salt is an antidote; and, if properly applied, will destroy them effectually. Some years ago, I visited a friend at Naples, Ontario county; he mentioned that the cut worm or brown grub abounded in his garden, insomuch that he could raise no peas, cabbages, &c. In the evening I went with him to a row of peas, 14 feet long, and gathered a half pint cup heaping full of grubs; six or eight of these were laid on a sheet of white paper, and a particle of moist Onondaga salt applied to each. The worms curled, burst, and died in two minutes. It was agreed that he should dig his garden in the fall, and sow on it at the rate of 4 bushels of Onondaga salt to the acre; dig it again in the spring, and sow 2 bushels per acre of salt. He did so, and I heard no more complaint of the grub or cut worm. I am persuaded that if lands infested with them be ploughed in the fall, and fine salt sown, 4 bushels to the acre, and repeated 2 bushels in the spring, it will effectually eradicate them. It is worth a trial, at least. R. M. W.

By the Use of Hot Water at Wallington, the seat of Sir John Trevelyan, in Northumberland, 90 loads of coals, out of 220, were saved the first year. The value of these coals, including carriage, is about 6*s.* a ton. Instead of nine fires to four houses, there are now only two fires. The level system of circulating the water is adopted, and the work was executed by Mr. Cookson, iron-founder, of Newcastle.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

A Garden School, in which boys will be taught gardening, agriculture, and rural economy generally; and girls, sewing, cookery, and domestic economy in all its details, is about to be established at Fordhook by Lady Noel Byron.—*Ib.*

From the New York Farmer.

FEEDING PIGS ON RAW AND STEAMED FOOD.

We take the following report of experiments of feeding pigs on raw and steamed food, by Mr. Robert Walker, Ferrygate, Haddington, from the Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland.

We put up to feed, on the 4th of March, 1833, five pigs on steamed potatoes, and five on raw potatoes, with an allowance of 2½ lbs. of broken barley each lot: the barley, for the steamed lot, being steamed along with the potatoes. They were allowed the same quantity of potatoes, but, from the circumstances of their being, when put up, only 2½ months old, and from the same brood, we were not able to keep so accurate an account of the quantity of potatoes consumed, because, as they increased in size, they ate more potatoes.

The following Table will exhibit the improvement in pounds weight.

1833.		Weight in lbs.
March 4.	Live weight of five pigs on raw food, - - -	108
	Ditto of 5 ditto, steamed food,	106
	Difference in favor of raw food,	2
" 19.	Live weight of five pigs, on steamed food, -	114
	Ditto of 5 ditto, on raw food,	111
	Difference in favor of steamed food,	3
" 30.	Live weight of 5 pigs, on steamed food, - -	137
	Ditto of 5 ditto, on raw food,	123½
	Difference in favor of steamed food, - -	13½
May 1.	Live weight of 5 pigs, on steamed food, - -	205
	Ditto of 5 ditto, on raw food,	176
	Difference in favor of steamed food, - -	30
June 1.	Live weight of 5 pigs, on steamed food, -	279
	Ditto of 5 ditto, on raw food,	223
	Total difference in favor of steamed food,	56

In the three months, the pigs on steamed food have increased 173 lbs., being 67 lbs. more than double; while those on raw food have only increased 115 lbs., being 7 lbs. more than double their first weight, so that there can be very little doubt that steamed food is more profitable for feeding pigs than raw food. In fact, the reporter does not think it possible to make pigs fat on raw potatoes, without other food, when confined to them alone.

OVICIDE.

Several hundred sheep a day or two since, were temporarily confined in a large pen outside the town—and in the course of the night a number of the prisoners undertook to effect their escape. Accordingly the malcontents rushed to the fence, under the shelter of which lay a large body of the more quietly disposed—and jumping upon their prostrate companions, thence sprang over and got off. In the morning some forty or fifty hapless animals were found to have been trampled to death by this desperate process. Verdict of the crowner—" died in the wool."—*Nantucket Inq.*

From the New York Farmer.

JEWETT'S CHEMICAL WATER-PROOF.

Among the superior articles exhibited at the recent Fair of the American Institute was Col. Jewett's water-proof paste. A boot which had been saturated with it had been standing in water three days without being in the least moist on the inside. A lady's slipper was similarly exposed, with the same results. We have tried it on boots and can speak favorably of it, although as yet we have made but a partial trial. The information we have given on this subject in former numbers of the New-York Farmer, together with the following subjoined certificate, cannot fail of recommending it to the notice of our readers. Should it prove a desideratum in protecting the feet from wet, it will be of incalculable benefit to the health of all classes, particularly to farmers, who are constantly exposed most of the year round, to rain, a damp and wet ground, or to dewy grass.

"*Executive Office, Columbus, Ohio, June* 21, 1834.

"Having worn shoes for the past five months, to which Col. Jewett's Chemical Water Proof had been applied, I can from experience recommend it to the community at large, under the impression that all who use it will find it much to their interest and comfort. I immersed one of these shoes under water, which had been saturated, and found that the leather was made perfectly impervious to water and remained soft and pliable. I believe that leather thus saturated will wear longer than it otherwise would, and conceive the paste to be an article of immense value, and its discovery of great importance to the public.

Robert Lucas, *Governor of Ohio.*"

DELETERIOUS GAS.

We learn from Riom in the Cantal, that a servant of M. Lamadon having been sent into the cellar, it was remarked with astonishment that she remained an unusual time. It was remembered that she was obliged to pass through a low place where wine was in a state of fermentation, and it was naturally presumed that she had been suffocated by the deleterious gas, but the difficulty was how to extricate her without exposing others to the same fate. Lighted candles let down into the cellar were immediately extinguished. A young physician descended carefully, having in his hand a vessel full of chloride of lime, which is supposed to possess the property of destroying the noxious gas; but before he arrived at the bottom of the stairs, he fell in a state of suffocation and disappeared. Others descended and fell in like manner; but in consequence of their being held by those above, they were easily extricated and recovered in the open air. An hour and a half elapsed, during which efforts were made in vain to discover the first sufferers. At length it occurred to the bystanders to pump large quantities of water into the cellar, by which means the noxious atmosphere was in some measure got rid of. Lights were no longer extinguished, and the persons engaged in this work of benevolence could now venture farther into the cellar. The doctor was first found, after having been entombed for three hours, and was brought again to life. The servant was extricated soon after, and was in like manner restored.

Kirwan says, that "Carbonic acid, by superiority of its specific gravity soon precipitates, and is then condensed in or mechanically absorbed by soils, and is contained in dew."—p. 114.

TO STEAM POTATOES.

Put them clean washed with their skins on, into a steam saucepan, and let the water under them be about half boiling; let them continue to boil rather quickly till they are done. *If the water once relaxes from its heat, the goodness of the potato is sure to be affected, and to become soddened, be the quality ever so good.* A too precipitate boiling is equally disadvantageous; as the nigher part to the surface of the root begins to crack and open, while the centre part continues unheated and undecomposed.

SUBSTITUTE FOR INDIGO.

The New York Gazette contains a notice of several useful articles exhibited at the late fair in that city; among them is enumerated a substitute for indigo, as exhibited in its operation upon cloth. The following is the notice:

" We examined also with great interest and much satisfaction, a sample of blue cloth dyed without indigo. Cloth worn for several years dyed by a similar process, was shown, which retained its brilliancy. It was exhibited by F. Fossard of Philadelphia. He has given it a good name, viz. 'Lafayette Blue.' The success of this attempt to dispense with indigo will be important to our country, and an annual saving of a very large amount."

A gentleman yesterday showed us a coat made from cloth that had been colored with the Lafayete Blue, which appeared to be of the *true blue.*

From the Gardener's Magazin.

DESTROYING THE RED SPIDER.

If J. B. W. will use the following compound, he will find it completely eradicate those unwelcome visiters the red spiders, without in the slightest degree disfiguring or injuring any part of vegetation to which he may think proper to apply it. To each of four gallons of clean rain water, heated to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, add a small tea-cupful of soft-soap, stirring and mixing both well together. Then apply it with a syringe, in the same manner, same proportion, and about the same time as water is generally applied; that is, well drench, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, every part that is in the least infested, or likely to be so, and repeat the operation three successive afternoons; the fourth, instead of the nostrum, use clean water. Then again the nostrum for three successive afternoons, using on the fourth clean water, and so on; recollecting never to syringe with clean water on any of the days that the nostrum has been used; nor with the nostrum on any of the days allotted for clean water. I have invariably found that nine syringings with the mixture totally destroyed every appearance of the insects, and have never found them make their appearance during the season after its application. It will be perceived, by a minute inspection, after the first two or three syringings, that the foliage has assumed what botanists would call a " slightly glaucous " appearance. It is this glaucous appearance which baffles every effort of the insect; as every leaf and branch is thinly coated over with soft-soap, yet so thinly that in vegetation there is no perceptible difference. The object of syringing with clean water every third day is to remove the glaucous appearance, and allow vegetation twenty-four hours' respite; which enables the plant to sustain, without the slightest perceptible difference, the next three dressings with the nostrum. Were the glaucous appearance not removed at the specified time, but

the nostrum continued for four, five or six times, the foliage would get so over-coated, that a very perceptible difference would directly show itself; and the leaves would assume a brown unhealthy appearance: the washing every third day (using a plentiful supply of clean water) quite prevents this.—*Abdalonymus. July* 7, 1834.

Make a table-spoonful of sulphur into a paste, and afterwards put it into a large pot full of water. The sulphur should be in such proportion to the water as to make the latter yellow. Syringe the leaves with this mixture two or three times in the course of a fortnight, adding a little more sulphur each time. The spider will soon bid you farewell. —*P. Davis. Upton, near Stratford, Essex, June* 24, 1834.

VERTICAL WOOL SPINNER

—William Sykes and George M. Conradt, Fredericktown, Frederick co. Maryland, March 10.

The novelty claimed in this machine consists in the mode of drawing the thread. The slubbing is put on to a roller in the usual way, and is conducted down to the spindles on the lower part of the machine; in descending, it passes between two segment rollers, that is, rollers which have opposite sides flattened, so as to remove about half of their touching surface; the roving in descending is embraced, alternately, between the two cylindrical parts. Similar rollers are placed a few inches below these, embracing the thread at the time it is free in the upper rollers; "and thus the operation of a continued drawing is performed, and at the same time the flyers give it the requisite twist. If hard twisted yarn is required, the pairs of rollers are placed nearer together; for loose yarn, further apart." The claim is confined to this part of the structure.—*Journal of the Franklin Institute.*

THE MASHANNOCK POTATO.

We received in a letter from a subscriber in Indiana, last week, a small fine looking potato, in which he gives the following account:

"I send you, in this letter, the celebrated Mashannock Potato of the west. I call it the Mashannock of the west, as it was produced from a seed of the Mercer potato, by an old Irish woman in Columbiana county, Ohio, about the year 1820. This variety spread over the country in 1824, with such rapidity, as to reach almost every farm that year. Since that time, it has had no rival among the old varieties. It remains in full perfection to the present day. The Mashannock potato greatly resembles the Mercer of Pennsylvania, but is superior to it in every respect. The Mercer potato is shorter and whiter, and, I believe, the product not more than one-fourth as much. If your farmers have not this kind of potato already, they will do well to try it.

"The Mashannock has vines of a beautiful light yellow color, medium size, soft and and spreading. A common potato is six inches long, as thick as a man can span, and flattened in its form. Overgrown ones are much larger, some seasons weighing from two to three pounds, with lumps on the sides. The vines bear a moderate quantity of small seed-balls; and some seasons, when the crop is very good, the ground is nearly covered with them. These seed-balls make the greatest variety of potatoes, and the most promising kinds of any I have tried. They sport in endless variety of early and late, large and small, and all colors except red. Of one thousand seedlings raised by myself in 1832, not one was red, mostly long-shaped and excellent.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From Loudon's Magazine.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.

On reading the observations on planting potatoes, by J. Hart, of Dublin, (Gardener's Magazine, IX. 589.) it struck me that, if every one would communicate the result of his own practice as a potato-grower, it would elicit facts from which correct data might be obtained that would enable horticulturists to determine generally what are the real causes of failure in the cultivation of that valuable vegetable.

Much has been said on the curl in potatoes, and many reasons have been assigned as to the cause of it; but most of them are unsatisfactory, being often directly opposed to every day's experience. Perhaps my ideas on the subject may be as vague as those of my predecessors; but, be that as it may, I have the satisfaction of knowing that, by attention to the rules here laid down, I have never failed of success.

I shall begin with the most prevailing idea, that the curl is occasioned by the over-matured state of the tubers from which the plants were taken. This is a point on which I differ from some who rank high as vegetable physiologists; but, always judging for myself according as circumstances have occurred, I am induced to believe that much more importance is attached to that cause than it really deserves. That it is possible for potatoes to be over-matured, I admit; but it will only occur in those seasons that are exceptions to our summers, generally considered.

During the last twenty years I have been extensively connected with the culture of potatoes on various soils, and by many different methods, both for early and late crops; and though I have never suffered from an attack of the curl, I have in many instances seen the crops of those around me suffering to a great extent during that period. I will describe my practice in as few words as possible. For early crops I always plant tubers produced from an early crop the preceding season, in preference to those of a later growth. I consider tubers well matured, preferable for planting, because in them the embryo of the future plant is more perfect than in those not yet arrived at a state of maturity; and, consequently, the functions of the plant are brought more readily into action by the three great agents of vegetation, light, heat, and moisture, than in those of later growth. The well keeping of potatoes intended for planting is a very material point as respects the curl in the future crop. I hesitate not to say that the curl is often caused by the injudicious manner in which potatoes are frequently stored through the autumn and winter months. We often see them thrown into large heaps, and suffered to remain till young shoots appear through the top of the heap. They are then perchance turned over, to rub off the young shoots, and again consigned to chance, till another crop of shoots appear. Indeed, I have known instances where three successive crops have appeared before the time for planting had arrived. Under these and similar circumstances, we have no reason to expect a healthy growth and good crop; it is quite impossible that plants with their vegetative powers thus nearly exhausted, can fully develope their respective parts; and hence those monstrosities, contortions, and contracted appearances of the stem and foliage, which end in disappointment to the grower. It is not to be inferred that I consider this as the sole cause of the curl in potato crops; on the contrary, I believe that there are others; but these appear to me of a secondary nature, and I may at some future time address you respecting them, should you deem the hints here thrown out worth attention.

My method of keeping potatoes for planting is this:—I lay by well-matured tubers of my earliest crops, in a dark dry shed, frequently turning them over to prevent them from sprouting; which by proper attention may be effectually done. They will retain their vegetative powers unimpaired. When the season for planting arrives, I cut my sets in the following manner: first, I cut off the blind eye, as it is generally called, at the base of the potato, and throw it into the waste basket; I then proceed to divide the remaining part, according to the size of the tuber, and the number of eyes it contains, always taking care to have one good full eye at least to each set; and, when the sets are cut, I lay them in a moderately thick heap for a few days, that they may dry before planting, taking especial care, in early crops particularly, not to plant when the ground is very wet from heavy rains or snow.

I have frequently taken tubers from fully matured crops, and exposed them to the influence of the sun for several weeks; and in the following season planted them at the same time, and on the same piece of ground, with tubers of a late crop; the results have fully confirmed my opinion, that planting early-produced tubers, for early crops, is the best method to adopt.

Respecting the idea that late produced tubers will not produce a curled progeny, I submit the following case to show that they are as likely to produce curl in the succeeding crop as the most matured tubers. In the year 1826, through the prevalence of rain, the late crops were generally not of a marketable quality; consequently the greater part were reserved by the growers for planting. The following spring and summer, the curl prevailed to a great extent, and hundreds of acres were ploughed up, the crop not being worth the expense of taking. I examined many hundreds of plants on different soils and under different modes of treatment, and seldom found more than three or four per cent of healthy plants. On carefully examining the soil, I found nothing to induce a belief that it was caused by any local circumstance; indeed, so general was the disease, that the most sceptical growers declared they could not ascribe it to any other cause than the unripe state of the sets; a conclusion strengthened by the fact, that those who planted well-ripened tubers had crops free from curl and as productive as usual. W. M.

PUDDLING OR REFINING IRON WITH ANTHRACITE COAL.

We understand that Mr. M. B. Buckley, of this Borough, has made a successful experiment of puddling or refining iron with Anthracite Coal. The iron thus refined has been tested and found to be of an excellent quality. The advantage to be derived from this experiment is, that Iron can be refined by the use of Anthracite Coal, from 12 to 15 dollars per ton cheaper than by the usual method. Judging from the discoveries already made, we have no doubt but that Anthracite Coal, will, in a few years, be applied to all the purposes for which wood is now used in making iron.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 10, 1834.

FARMER'S WORK FOR DECEMBER.

Wood for Winter, &c.—It was remarked by the Hon. J. Lowell, in an article republished in *The Complete Farmer*, page 314, that "The practice of the populous nations of Europe, whose forests have been cut off centuries ago, and who are compelled to resort to measures of the strictest economy, to supply themselves with fuel, ought to have great weight with us. France, in an especial manner, ought to be looked up to, for wise lessons on this subject. Her vast and thickly settled population, her numerous manufactures, her poverty in mineral coal, the eminence she has obtained in the mechanical arts, entitle her to great respect. It is the practice of the French people not to cut off their woods oftener than once in twenty or twenty-five years; and, *by law*, when they are cut over, the owner is obliged to cut *the whole smooth*, with the exception of a very few low trees, which the officers of government had marked to be spared for a larger growth. Without giving any opinion as to the propriety of the direct interference of the government on such a topic, we should say, that the example proves, that, in the opinion of the French scientific and practical men, it is expedient, when woodlands are cut, that they should be cut smooth, in order that the new growth may start together, not overshaded by other trees of a larger growth. We have no opinion of the utility of cutting down trees in a scattered manner, as they appear to fail, and still less of planting acorns in thinner spots of the forest. The growth thus produced will be forever feeble."

It has been strongly recommended by European writers to disbark trees, intended for timber, before they are cut down. Buffon took the bark from three oak trees, about forty feet in height, where they stood. In the course of three years they died—and on cutting them down, the outer wood was found hard and dry, and the internal wood moist and softer. After trying its strength, &c. he concludes that "timber which has been disbarked and dried while standing, will weigh heavier, and prove stronger, than timber cut in its bark."

Wood snapping on the fire.—A writer for the N. E. Farmer, (vol. x. p. 261,) observes, in substance, that the disagreeable and often dangerous consequences of the snapping or throwing coals from such wood as chesnut, hemlock, &c. may be, "so far as regards split-wood, in a great measure overcome, by placing the wood properly on the fire; that is to say, by laying the inner side, or that part which was nearest to the heart, towards the fire, for the coals fly in that direction." This article was re-published in the Genesee Farmer, and induced a writer for that paper, to make the experiments and observations following:

"I believe we have no wood in this country that is more worthless, for fuel, than the Butternut. A few *cuts* of this kind, however, about ten inches in diameter, had been split in two, left some weeks to dry, and then carried into my chamber. On placing one stick on the fire, it began to snap most remarkably; sometimes there were not less than fifteen or twenty sparks on the carpet at once; and the inconvenience was serious. What was to be done? I happened to recollect a paragraph in your second volume, taken from some eastern paper, [the N. E. Farmer] stating, that *wood snaps on the fire from the side nearest the heart.* It was so in this case. I just turned the log over, and at once the difficulty was at an end; for though it continued to snap for some time against the back plate, yet no more sparks came into the room.

"When I put on the next log, I was particular to turn the heart backwards, and I have had no trouble from snapping since. Now the knowledge of this is but a trifle indeed, but it may be worth knowing, for I have often seen the guests round a parlor fire starting up to put out the sparks, when, I presume, nothing more was wanting, than to turn over a stick."

The followlng, from an English publication, will, we are confident, prove useful to horticulturists.

On a new Method of writing on Zinc for labelling Plants.—Mr. Henry Braconnot, the celebrated French chemist of Nantz, to whom we are indebted for the curious transformation of rags and other similar vegetable substances into starch, gum and sugar, by the agency of the Oil of Vitriol, and whose name is well known to the chemical world for various researches, connected with the analysis of vegetable substances, has given in the last number of the Annals de Chemie et de Physique, a preparation for writing on plates of Zinc, to label plants. The writer having a dislike to painting in oil, which is often inconvenient, and never endures a long time, resolved to turn his attention to some other way which would prove both ready and durable. The system of writing on zinc with a black crayon, which was accidentally discovered by M. Symon, an Amateur at Brussels, and noticed in the *Revue horticole* for October, 1832, and the *Bon Jardinier* for 1833, possessing many imperfections, Mr. Braconnot was induced to try some experiments, being anxious to obtain a liquid, or a species of ink, which would be perfectly durable when exposed to the changeableness of the weather, and also one with which he could write with ease. This end, after several proofs, he believes he has obtained, in a good measure. If it answer, he will have done both the botanists and amateurs a real service. The preparation is as follows:

Take Verdigris in powder, one part,
Sal Ammoniac in powder, one part,
Lamp-black, half a part,
Water, ten parts.

Mix them in a glass or pot mortar, at first only adding as much water as will mix it well, then add the remainder of the water. When placed in a vessel, let it be well shaken up from time to time, and in a few days it will be fit for use. This is not only excellent for labelling plants, but also for marking objects it is wished to preserve, in low, wet situations, becoming quickly dry, and being very durable.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

It appears from the Montreal papers, that Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the Lancasterian system of education, has got into a troublesome lawsuit. The nature of it is not stated, but it is said the trial will excite a good deal of interest, and a report of it will be published.

We learn from the Old Colony Memorial, that the 214th anniversary of the Landing of the Fathers, will be celebrated in Plymouth, the 22d day of December next. Rev. G W. Blagden, of Boston, has accepted the invitation of the Trustees of the Pilgrim Society, to deliver an address on that occasion.

Convent Rioters.—The trial of the persons charged with having been concerned in burning the Convent last summer, came on for trial before the Supreme Court, at East Cambridge, on Tuesday, 2d inst.. The trials will probably last several weeks,—as each individual has a right to a separate trial.

In the first three quarters of 1833, about 100 million pounds of Coffee were imported into the United States. In the corresponding quarters of this year the importations have been but 60,344,701 lbs. The exportations this year have exceeded those of the same period of last year, by 7,818,455 lbs.

North Carolina Gold.—From the Raleigh Register of Tuesday last, we copy the following dazzling intelligence.

"We learn by a private letter, that at Reed's Mine in Cabarrus county, where the famous lump of 28 pounds of gold was found many years ago, being the first discovery of gold in this state, several very large pieces have just been discovered. One of the pieces weighed 13 lbs. In one day 20 lbs. were found, and on the next, 10 lbs., and the search was continuing."—*Tenn. Republican.*

The eclipse came on and passed off at New Bedford, in a pure and unclouded atmosphere. At half past two, Venus was distinctly visible by the naked eye, about 30s. E. and 10s. N. of the Sun, and continued visible about 40 minutes.

Something New.—It is said that an experiment is about being made at Falmouth, England, to ascertain the value of *bronze*, as sheathing for vessels. It is thought that it possesses advantages over copper. A vessel is to be sheathed one side with copper, and the other with bronze, for the purpose of testing the comparative value of these metals for this purpose.

The approach of cold weather admonishes us to remember the poor. There are very many of our fellow beings, who dare not look forward to the coming winter and think of their destitution. We hold it to be an undeniable proposition, that neither moral feelings nor religious sentiment, of any governing influence, can be infused into minds or made operative upon souls lodged in half starved or naked bodies. Pious men, who seek out the wretched tenants of the unblessed hovel, to console and comfort them with words of prayer and exhortations, would reap a richer harvest of reward if they would send the baker before them.—*Transcript.*

The consecration of the new Cathedral at St. Louis, Missouri, took place on the Sabbath, Oct. 26. The Catholic Telegraph says: "During the Divine Sacrifice, two of the military stood with drawn swods, one at each side of the altar....When the solemn moment of the consecration approached, and the Son of the living God was going to descend for the first time, into the new residence of his glory on earth, the drums beat the reveille, three of the star-spangled banners were lowered over the balustrade of the sanctuary, the artillery gave a deafening discharge," &c.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society was held at their room, on Saturday, December 6th, the President, Zebedee Cook, jr. Esq. presiding.

On motion of Mr. Downer, it was voted, That the filling of the vacancies in the Society be postponed till the next stated meeting.

On motion of M. P. Wilder, Esq. it was voted, That a Committee be appointed to consider the expediency of disposing of the interests of this Society in the Garden and Cemetery of Mount Auburn to the proprietors of the Lots in the Cemetery, and to report the conditions on which a conveyance shall be made, if the Committee shall deem the measure advisable.

Voted, That said Committee shall consist of seven persons, four of whom shall not be proprietors of Lots in the Cemetery, and that Hon. Joseph Story, M. P. Wilder, C. P. Curtis, Thomas Hastings, E. Vose, J. A. Lowell, and E. Weston, jr. Esqs. be that Committee.

On motion of Mr. Bond, it was voted, That when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to Saturday, Dec. 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. to hear the Report of the Committee, and that the Secretary be authorized to give notice of said meeting in the daily morning papers.

Adjourned. CHARLES M. HOVEY,
Sec. pro tem.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

Passe Colmar and Lewis Pears, (natives,) by E. Vose, Esq. The Passe Colmar were in a most excellent state of preservation, and were the finest specimens by far we have ever seen—not having the dry, shrivelled appearance that they have generally had, when heretofore exhibited. This, Mr. Vose informed us, was owing to their having been kept in a cool dry room, rather than in a warm one, which, being picked in a green state, causes them to ripen prematurely. The Lewis pear may be considered very good.

From Mr. W. Oliver—Brown St. Germain. This pear has very much the appearance of the *Foxley*, sent by Mr. Lowell a week or two since.

For the Committee, P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

☞ *For Gen. Dearborn's Letter, see page* 171.

CATALOGUE FOR 1835.

JUST published, a Catalogue of the NEW ENGLAND SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE—comprising an unusual choice collection of Garden and Flower Seeds, raised in the Gardens connected with the Establishment.

The following from the preface explains the principles in reference to which the business will be conducted.

When the *Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store* was commenced, it was altogether problematical whether those engaged in the different branches of rural economy would give support to such an establishment, and the proprietors incurred very considerable expense, as well as bestowed much time and exertion to make it what the Farmers and Gardeners of New England very much needed, to wit, a Repository from which could be obtained Seeds, &c. which might be relied on as true to their kind and of the best quality. The experience and experiments of a series of years, enable us now to give assurance of satisfaction to those who may commence or will continue their patronage. We have completed our anticipated arrangements in the seed department in such a manner that we are well assured of a full supply of seeds, raised under our own direction. We are thus placed in a condition to supply seeds, of warranted good quality; and arrangements have been made to import from Europe those kinds which bid fairest to be most useful, best adapted to our soil and climate, and on which reliance can be placed that with proper treatment they will not fail to germinate.

In a business of this description, it cannot be expected but that complaints will sometimes be made of seeds not vegetating; but candid men will allow that the fault is not always in the *seed*. The best seed may fail of coming up, on several accounts; some kinds may be sown too early, and be chilled in the ground in dry seasons, by the burning rays of the sun—they are often eaten by worms and insects, and are frequently covered too deep in the earth, particularly delicate flower seeds. The best method of proving the quality of the seed is to sow a few in a box of loose earth, placed in a warm room, keeping the earth moist. If the seed is good, it will vegetate in a reasonable time. A quicker method is to roll up a few seeds in a quantity of *wet moss*, which will soon determine their character.

It was long before the business would warrant the expenses now incurring; and it is for the public to decide to what extent they will give their patronage to an establishment conducted on the principles, enjoying the advantages, and favored with the prospects above mentioned.

This Catalogue contains 80 pages; will be sent *Gratis* to dealers, patrons and friends of the Establishment, and ORDERS for articles contained therein will meet with prompt and faithful attention.

GEO. C. BARRETT,
New England Seed Store, Boston.

SMYRNA SPRING WHEAT.

JUST received a few Bushels of the above kind of Wheat which will be found a valuable variety, having been tried two years in New-England and yielding 55 Bushels one year and 50 Bushels the second year to the acre. Farmers will please call and see it. GEO. C. BARRETT.

NEW WORK.

JUST received from the Publisher a new work entitled CALCAREOUS MANURES, treating upon the different capacities of soils for improvement &c. by E. Ruffin, Esq. Editor of the Farmer's Register. GEO. C. BARRETT,
New-England Farmer Office.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

Just received and for sale, at the New England Seed Store 51 & 52 North Market street—

1000 lbs. White Dutch Clover in prime order, and far superior to American Seeds, at reduced prices. sep 3

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

200 boxes very thick—for sale by LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchant's Row. 1m sep 3

HOLLIS' CELEBRATED HORSE LINIMENT,

For Sprains, Bruises, Wind-Galls, Old strains, Stiff joints, Swelled or Cracked Heels, and for Horses that are strained in the back sinews, wrung in the withers, &c.; also for Glandular swellings of the Throat.

The ingredients which compose this preparation have been carefully selected after many years experience, and are some of the most successful remedies united, correctly proportioned and happily adapted to afford relief in all the above mentioned complaints; the proprietor feels assured that when once this article is used, it will be preferred to any other, as it is decidedly the best and certainly the most convenient article in use.

N. B. Persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Sprains, Cramp, Numbness, Stiffness or Weakness in the Joints, will find this Liniment a valuable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS HOLLIS, Druggist and Chemist, No. 30, Union Street, Boston, Mass.

☞ The Public are requested to observe that each label is signed.

Price of large Bottles one dollar, small do. 75 cents. o29

COCKSPUR THORNS.

A few bushels of Seeds or Berries of this celebrated Thorn rom the farm of Jno. Prince, Esq. of Jamaica Plains, for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store. Price $5.00 per bushel. oc 29

SEEDS, (for fall sowing)

FOR SALE, at the New England Seed Store, connected with the N. E. Farmer office, 51 & 52 North Market street. or White Portugal Onion Seed—Silver Skin, do.—Fall 13 Prickly Spinach—Black Spanish or Winter Radish—Celery, &c. &c. aug

TO SMITHS, &c.

PATENT HORSE SHOE NAILS.

THE Subscribers have now in successful operation at Plympton, Mass. a machine for making Horse Shoe Nails.

The nails are made of the very best Iron, are perfectly malleable and admirably adapted to the use for which they were designed. Numerous respectable testimony from those who have used and approved them could be cited, but the manufacturers relying upon the quality of the article, prefer that the nails should be their own test.

They are known to be a good article,—and can be obtained in any quantity desired from the manufacturers at their place in Plympton, Mass., or at THOS. FAXON'S Smith Shop, Pond Street, Boston, opposite the Massachusetts Hotel.

HAYWARD, RALPH & STURTEVANT.
Plympton, Mass., Nov. 26.

A GARDENER

—Wants a Situation—can produce the best recommendations as regards his character and capacity. nov 19

AGRICULTURISTS ATTEND!

"Have respect unto all things, hold fast that which is good." The Subscriber has brought to this market, a new variety of *Potatoes*, which have two good properties, viz.; they are exceedingly productive, and are excellent for the table.—They have been planted but four years, and from two potatoes have produced *fourteen hundred bushels*. To be found at Brimmer's Store, on the T wharf, Boston.

MOSES HEALY.

*** The above Potatoes originated from the Island of St. Helena. Nov. 12.

FARM WANTED,

—Within 25 miles of Boston on a lease for 5 years—containing not less than 100 acres—one on the sea coast would be preferred. Address B. M. at N. E. Farmer office, post paid.
dec 3 6t

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A valuable farm situated in Medford, about five miles from this city, well calculated for a milk, vegetable and fruit farm. For further particulars apply at this office. n. 17.

NOTICE.

GREEN HOUSE FRAMES and SASHES,—about five hundred quare feet.—Also a quantity of pots. For sale. Apply to G. C. BARRETT, N. E. Farmer Office. Nov. 12.

BLACK CURRANT WINE.

A FEW Bottles of this wine, so highly esteemed by all acquainted with its medicinal properties, just received by GEO. C. BARRETT, 51 and 52 North Market street. aug 13

APPLE PARING MACHINE.

Willis' Improved Apple Paring Machine is found to be very handy and useful for paring apples, pears, &c., is very simple in its construction, and is used with great expedition. Those who are in the daily habit of using apples will find this implement very convenient and useful. Sep. 10.

BREMEN GEESE.

FOR sale, a few pairs of fine Bremen Geese by
GEORGE C. BARRETT.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

Corrected with great care, weekly.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,		barrel	2 50	3 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 75	2 00
BEEF, mess, (new)		barrel		10 00
	Cargo, No. 1	"	7 50	8 00
	prime,	"	6 50	6 75
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	17	23
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		"	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
	skimmed milk,	"	3½	5
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	40	45
	southern, geese,	"	35	40
FLAX, American,		pound	9	9
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 33	1 40
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash.	barrel	5 37	5 50
	Baltimore, Howard str.	"	5 42	
	Baltimore, wharf,		5 50	5 62
	Alexandria,	"	5 50	5 62
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,		oushel	80	82
	southern yellow,	"	64	66
	white,	"	68	70
	Rye, Northern,	"	80	85
	Barley,	"	62	66
	Oats, Northern, (prime)	"	40	43
HAY, best English,		ton	18 00	19 00
	Eastern screwed,	"	13 00	14 00
	Hard pressed,	"	14 00	15 00
HONEY,		gallon	37	42
HOPS, 1st quality (new)		pound	14	15
	2d quality	"	10	11
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		pdund	9	
	Southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8½
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,		"	17	19
	upper,	lb.	10	12
	Dry Hide, sole,	pound	15	17
	upper,	lb.	18	20
	Philadelphia, sole,	pound	27	30
	Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
LIME,	best sort	cask		1 00
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,		barrel	17 00	18 00
	Navy, Mess,	"	13 00	
	Bone, middlings,	"	8	8 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, (none)		bushel		
	Red Top, northern,	"	75	87
	Red Clover, northern,	pound	8	10
	White Dutch Honeysuckle	"	25	31
TALLOW, tried,		cwt	7 00	7 50
WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces,			60	65
	American, full blood, washed	pound	50	58
	do. 3-4ths do.	"	45	50
	do. 1-2 do.	"	35	42
	do. 1-4 and common	"	32	36
	Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	50	55
	1st Lambs,	"	40	45
	2d "	"	30	33
	3d "	"	23	25
	1st Spinning,	"	35	40

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern,	"	8	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	5½	6½
POULTRY, (uncertain,)	"	9	12
BUTTER, (tub)	"	14	17
lump,	"	18	25
EGGS,	dozen	25	30
POTATOES,	bushel	37	50
CIDER, (new,)	barrel	2 50	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiserand Patriot.

At market 550 beef cattle, 300 stores, 490 sheep, and 380 swine. Nearly all the stores have been before at markel.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Former prices were fully supported, and sales were quick. We quote prime at 4 75 a 5; good at 4 33 a 4 50; cows at 4 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle—Very few cattle were taken by the barrellers, there being only about a fair supply for market; we quote to correspond with last week, viz. mess at 23 a 24s; No. 1, 20 a 21s; No. 2, 16 a 17s.

Stores. Higher prices were asked, but few sales only were noticed; we shall omit prices.

Sheep—We noticed lots taken at 1 50, 1 67, 1 80, 1 84, 1 92, 2 25 and 2 50.

Swine.—One lot previously contracted for at 4c for sows and 5 for barrows; one lot for a fraction less; one lot selected at 4 1-2 for sows and 5 1-2 for barrows; at retail 5 for sows, and 6c for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From Brainard's Poems.

WRITTEN IN A COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

SEE to your book, young lady; let it be
An index to your life—each page be pure,
By vanity uncolored, and by vice
Unspotted. Cheerful be each modest leaf,
Not rude; and pious be each written page.
Without hypocrisy be it devout;
Without moroseness, be it serious;
If sportive, innocent: and if a tear
Blot its white margin, let it drop for those
Whose wickedness needs pity more than hate.
Hate *no one*—hate their *vices*, not themselves.
Spare many leaves for charity—that flower
That better than the rose's first white bud
Becomes a woman's bosom. There we seek
And there we find it first. Such be your book,
And such, young lady, always may you be.

The following epigram illustrates the folly of family quarrels, the world generally blaming both parties. However ill at case we may be abroad, it is surely wise to procure tranquillity at home.

EPIGRAM.

No cat and dog could lead a life,
Of more unceasing noise and strife,
Than our man Thomas and his wife;
She says, our Thomas is to blame,
Whilst he of her asserts the same,
Nay, sometimes maketh oath.
To which, then, may we credence give?
Which of these witnesses believe?
Faith! I believe them both!

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

—IN Virginia, and their virtues are thus described in a letter to the editor of the U. States Gazette:

The water has the pleasant flavor of a half boiled half spoiled egg, is very clear, and not cold enough to please the taste of a Philadelphia cockney. The spring is covered with a handsome dome, supported on columns, and is contained in an octagonal marble case, about 7 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 4 1-2 deep; the bottom being formed of the rock from which the water gushes. It is very beautiful and tempting, and cures the following diseases according to popular belief: yellow jaundice, white swelling, blue devils and black plague, scarlet fever, yellow fever, spotted fever, and fever of any kind and color; hydrocephalus, hydrothorax, hydrocele, hydrophobia, hypochondria and hypocrisy; dyspepsia, diarrhœa, diabetes, and die-of-any-thing; gout, gormandizing and grogging; liver complaint, cholic, stone, gravel and all other diseases and bad habits, except chawing, smoking, spitting and swearing.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

AT the great Birmingham Musical festival, which was to take place in the beginning of October, prodigious effect to the instrumental band was anticipated from the introduction of a new instrument hitherto unknown in England, called the contra-bass *Ophicleide* or *Keyed Serpent*. It is of brass, splendid in appearance, and the prodigious length of 14 feet, copied probably from our American sea-serpent. In compass it descends lower than any instrument hitherto known, and its tones have great variety, from mellow smoothness to terrific power. It supplies what was a desideratum, a powerful bass, making its invention an era in music.

TOUCH NOT.

THE writings and sayings of Dr. Johnson are replete with good sense and sound morality—and it is not without propriety that he has been termed, "the great English Moralist." The following anecdote in relation to this celebrated man, taken from one of the late Biographies of Hannah More, is now going the rounds of the papers: "Dining one day with Dr. Johnson, whose spirits the company were anxious to revive, Miss Hannah More urged him to take a *little* wine. His reply was—"I can't take a *little*, child, therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as *temperance* would be difficult."—*Merc Jour.*

LITERARY SEASONING.

IN preparing works for the press, it is usual for the printer, after the proof sheet has been seen by the author, to go over it again, and clear it of what are called typhographical errors, such as wrong spelling, inaccuracies of punctuation, &c. In performing this office for a celebrated northern critic and editor, a printer now dead, was in the habit of introducing a greater number of commas than it appeared to the author the sense required. The case was provoking, but did not produce a formal remonstrance, until Mr. W—n himself accidentally afforded the learned editor an opportunity of signifying his dissatisfaction with the plethora of punctuation under which his compositions were made to labor. The worthy printer coming to a passage one day which he could not understand, very naturally took it in his head that it was unintelligible, and transmitted it to his employer with a remark in the margin, that "there appeared some obscurity in it." The sheet was immediately returned with this reply—"Mr. Jeffrey sees no obscurity here, except such as arises from the quantity of commas, which Mr. W—n seems to keep in a pepper box beside him, for the purpose of dusting all his proofs."

ITEMS.

A quiet and contented mind is the supreme good; it is the utmost felicity a man is capable of in this world: and the maintaining of such an uninterrupted tranquillity of spirit, is the very crown and glory of wisdom.

The explanation of the mystery of "the Man in the Iron Mask" is said to be, that Anne of Austria having twins, this was the one born last, and by the ancient jurisprudence the last born twin was held to be the eldest; but it having been decided that the first should succeed to the throne, seclusion of this other was resorted to, to avoid conflicting claims.

Charles Phillips, the orator, dear to school boys, and the lovers of declamation, has received an appointment as public Prosecutor, worth ten thousand a year, the gift of Lord Brougham.

In conformity to the new act of Parliament, making natives of India eligible as justices of the peace, we find appointed the following Parsee and Mahomedan gentlemen at Bombay,—Jugonathjee Sunkersett, Esq. Jamsetjee Jeejeehoy, Esq. Dadahoy Pestonjee, Esq. &c.

Scarcity of Women. A St. Louis editor, remarking on the extreme scarcity of the gentler sex in and about the vicinity of Galena, says that a man who dwelt in that desolate region lately walked twenty miles to obtain sight of a petticoat, and when he arrived at the place—lo, it was untenanted and hanging on a bush!

Mr. Slater, of Carlton, in yawning dislocated his jaw, and thus grinning, with his mouth stretched open, passed through the streets, to the no small derision of the multitude, till he had reached the surgeon's, Mr. Mason, who soon *walled* up the aperture by replacing the bone in its proper position.

A new paper, entitled the 'Stonington Cannon,' was to be issued at Stonington, Con. by G. W. Dixon—and will, no doubt, be 'a great gun.'

A statue of Edmund Kean, in the character of Hamlet, is to be erected in the churchyard of Richmond, Eng.—holding the skull of Yorick,—motto "To this complexion must we come at last."

FALL GOODS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington Street, (South end,) has just received a complete assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, from New York Auctions, consisting of the following varieties, viz.:—

1 case of superfine London Broadcloths, consisting of the following shades of colors, viz.—drakeneck, adelaide, invisible green, olive, olive brown, russet brown, blue black, &c. One case common do. suitable for children's wear.

1 case Cassimeres.

1 po. Sattinets,
1 do. Petershams,
1 bale printed Bocking,
1 do. plain do.
6 bales cotton Carpeting, of superior quality,
1 bale sup. French Flannels,
1 do. do. Welch do. warranted not to shrink in washing.
1 bale 4-4 English do.
1 do. 6-4 do. do.
1 do common do. American.
4 do. Angola do. a superior article, and warranted not to shrink in washing.
5 bales of white Domets, at 20 cents per yard.
5 do. yellow do. at 20 cts. per yard,
3 do. red Salisbury Flannels,
5 do. yellow do. do.
1 do. superior French cotton Blankets,
1 do. London superior do.
1 do. common do.
1 do superior Marseilles Quilts
3 do. knotted do. do.
1 do. 6-4 French Merinos,
1 do. do. English do.
2 cases 3-4 do. do.
500 pieces Circassians, assorted colors,
1 case Scotch Plaid, 1st quality
1 do. do. do. common, at 12 1-2 cents per yard.
50 pieces cherry, pink, crimson, &c.
Italianett, at 12 1-2 cts per yd.
1 bale Hearth Rugs,
25 doz. woollen Comforters,
10 do. Homan's Cravats, ladies' and children's woollen Capes,
30 bales brown and white cotton Hdkfs.
1 do. Suffolk Drillings,
5 do. Russia Diaper, of a very superior quality,
2 do. 4-4 Burlaps,
2 case Athenian Camlet, an excellent article for ladies' Habits, Cloaks, &c.
1 case Athenian Cassimeres' suitable for ladies' Habits, Cloaks, &c.
1 do. ladies Habit Cloth, of superior quality,
1 bale goat's hair Camlet,
7 bales Bed Tickings, from the following manufactories, viz.—Sharon, Methuen, Brown, Apsanpink, &c.
3 do. power-loom do. at 6d per yard,
3 cases Copperplate,
2 do English Patch,
15 do. Prints, assorted qualities
50 do. bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, from 6¼ to 25 cts per yard,
75 do. brown do. do. from 6¼ to 16¾ cents per yard.
4 cases colored Cambric of superior quality
6 do. do. do. common, at 6 1-4 cents per yard,
1 case red Moreen, at 25 cents per yard,
1 do. Canton Table Matts, at 37 1-2 cents per set,
1 do. Oil cloth do. do.
1 do. do. do. do. suitable for astral lamps,
50 Astral Lamp Rugs,
1 case colored Damask Table Cloths,
1 do Russia do. do. do.
1 do. superior Linens,
1 do. Long Lawns,
1300 doz. Clark's Spool Cotton, (blk spools,) at 6d per doz.
2100 doz. white cotton Tapes, No. 35, at 10 cts per doz.
125 doz. twilled do.
110 ladies Sable Boas,
25 white Fox skin do.
14 doz. Sable and Fox Opera Ties,
1 case French fancy Boxes, at less than half the cost of importation, which with the above articles will be sold for CASH, at less prices than can be obtained elsewhere in the City.

Nov. 5 tf

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